

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

Western Newspaper Union

Italian Goods Boycotted by the League

WHILE Premier Pierre Laval of France was still trying desperately to find a way of settling the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel that would be acceptable to both Great Britain and Italy—apparently without regard to Ethiopia's real interests—fifty-two members of the League of Nations declared a boycott on all Italian goods and an embargo on various key exports to that country. The boycott binds these nations to prohibit importation of "all goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or in Italian possessions from whatever place they arrive."

If rigidly enforced, this would cut off about two-thirds of the export trade upon which Italy depends in getting funds for prosecution of the war in Africa. The countries applying the sanctions agree to aid one another in compensating losses by increased trade facilities, credits, cash and loans if possible, and discriminating against league members such as Austria and Hungary which continue to trade with Italy. Austria, Hungary and Albania spoke against the sanctions. Switzerland, which seeks to preserve her traditional neutrality, was silent. Some South American republics made complicated reservations. It was decided that the sanctions should be put in force on October 31, and Laval thus had time to continue his peace efforts. These seemed to center on a way to "legalize" Italian occupation of that part of northern Ethiopia which Mussolini's troops have seized and to arrange for Italy's partial control over the entire empire.

European Tension Lessened by Diplomatic Juggling

IN THE course of his negotiations, which were given approval in the French elections, Laval worked hard to dissipate the threat of hostilities between Great Britain and Italy. In this he apparently was fairly successful, at least for the time being. He asked the British to withdraw some of their battle-ships from the Mediterranean and Mussolini to call back a lot of the troops he had sent to Libya as a threat to Egypt. At first the British cabinet rejected this proposition, but there were reports that it might yield the point. Sir Eric Drummond, British ambassador to Rome, informed the Italian government that Britain would not undertake any action in regard to the conflict in Ethiopia, "beyond what is demanded by its collective obligations in its quality as a loyal member of the League of Nations, nor beyond what might be agreed to or recommended by the league on conformity with the dispositions of the pact." Laval's reply to Great Britain's query as to whether France would support Britain and co-operate with her fleet in the Mediterranean in case of Italian attacks was still somewhat uncertain but seemed to satisfy the British.

Warns Italy Against "Unfair" War Methods

IN A long and solemn statement the Ethiopian legation in London warned Italy that its "ghastly methods" of warfare, the use of poison gas and dum-dum bullets, would have dire results. The legation stated that Italy's use of "unfair and ultra-civilized methods of warfare," of which the legation says it has impartial substantiation despite public denials by Ambassador Dino Grandi of Italy, "will lead to the most unfortunate consequences, not only to Italians who will, of course, deserve it, but to all white peoples as well." The whites, the statement said, "will be intensely hated by all the peoples of Africa and, we think, of Asia also for years to come." The statement warned that it will not be possible to restrain the wilder section of the Ethiopian army from retaliating in some similar savage method on Italian soldiers who may happen to fall into their hands.

Italians Win Victories in Southern Sector

GEN. RUDOLFO GRAZIANI'S forces in southern Ethiopia were reported to have won several important victories in their advance toward Harrar and the railway. They captured several towns despite desperate resistance by the natives, and took many prisoners. The main movement in that region was up the Webbe Shibell river. The Ethiopians were repeatedly dispersed by aerial bombardment. In Tigre province, on the north,

the Italians were consolidating their positions and preparing for another big thrust toward Addis Ababa. Their line there extended nearly 70 miles from Adigrat through Aduwa to the holy city of Aksum. Italian aviator-scouts reported that Ethiopian troops were digging in at Makale, about 60 miles southeast of Aduwa and the next logical objective in the Italian campaign of occupation, forming a major concentration for a desperate effort to frustrate the next attack. From Dessye, Ethiopia, came a story that Danakil warriors had cut off and surrounded between 500 and 700 Italians in the hills southeast of Mount Mussa Ali, and that the latter were very short of food and water.

Helena, Mont., Hit by Series of Quakes

HELENA, capital of Montana, and all the western part of that state were terrified by a series of earthquake shocks extending through a number of days. There were only two fatalities, but numerous buildings were wrecked or so weakened that they had to be razed. Hundreds of persons were driven from their homes, and the suffering was intensified by a sudden fall of the temperature to below freezing. Fortunately the gas mains of the city were not broken. National Guardsmen patrolled the business district and all public places were closed for days. Senator William E. Murray and Representative John P. Monaghan surveyed the damage, and Murray, terming the quake as "one of Montana's worst disasters," said he would go by airplane to Washington to ask immediate help.

Arthur Henderson, Peace Advocate, Is Dead

ARTHUR HENDERSON, president of the world disarmament conference and a most determined foe of war, died in a London nursing home. He was seventy-two years old and had been ill for a long time, so ill that he had not been permitted to see a newspaper for six weeks and did not know that another war had broken out and that peace in Europe was threatened. The former iron molder of Glasgow who became a leader of the Labor party and was foreign secretary when it was in power, was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1934. His crusade for peace and disarmament was inspired by the death of his eldest son in the World war. He was a gentle, much loved man, a genuine idealist whose latter years were made sorrowful by the repeated failure of the disarmament conference to get results.

Death of General Greely, Arctic Explorer

DEATH came to an eminent American, Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, at the age of ninety-one years. He passed away in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, and was buried in Arlington National cemetery with full honors. General Greely was universally known as the leader of the ill-fated expedition into the Arctic regions in 1881 from which only he and seven others returned alive. But he had already served in the Civil war with distinction, and his later scientific accomplishments won him international fame and recognition. On his ninety-first birthday, last March 27, he received a medal of honor from congress "for his life of splendid service." General Greely was one of the original organizers of the National Geographic society, and a member of the board of trustees continuously for 47 years from the date of the society's founding in 1888.

Williams Asks Care for "Unemployables"

ALL states and communities have been asked by Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, to make better provision for the care of "unemployables," for federal aid for the needy will soon be confined to providing jobs. In an interview Mr. Williams said that with six states already cut off the dole, progress of the work relief program would bring liquidation of relief administrations in "the great majority of the remaining states" during November. This will leave those physically or mentally unable to work, the aged, mothers with dependent children, and other handicapped families and individuals, dependent upon local efforts. "It will be next year before the social security program becomes operative, and the states have got to take the responsibility," he said.

Dr. Hugh S. Magill Objects to Snooters

DR. HUGH S. MAGILL, who as president of the American Federation of Investors has been annoyed by congressional investigators, has written to all members of congress a letter asking whether American citizens "still have the right to express their approval or disapproval with respect to pending legislation without being harassed by 'inquisitors.'" The federation opposed the recent enactment of the "death sentence" for "unnecessary" holding companies, and was under investigation by the senate lobby committee. In an open letter to senators and representatives, Magill said he had "refused" to permit representatives of the committee "to read my personal and private correspondence." He asserted "the federation is not a lobbying organization as that term is commonly used."

"Having thus been confronted by these inquisitors sent out by a committee of the senate," Magill wrote, "may I inquire in all seriousness whether or not you approve of such action? If you do approve, how can you justify such procedure when the Constitution specifically provides that the 'right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated?'"

Senator Vandenberg Not Candidate for Anything

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBURG of Michigan, who has been mentioned frequently as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency, came back from a summer tour of Europe and declared flatly he is "not a candidate for anything on earth." He did not attempt to predict who would be named by the Republicans, but did say he felt the G. O. P. would win in 1936.



"I think President Roosevelt wrote his obituary in his first speech in congress in March, 1933," he said, "all historians will show it, when he said 'most liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policies and we must take care to avoid that.'" Liberal spending by the New Deal was defended by Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the senate banking committee. In an interview he said that "government activities and expenditures have restored about \$10,000,000,000 of bank credit lost in the \$21,000,000,000 deflation of 1930-33."

"Business is going to get the benefit of that. The money the government is putting out is going to people who are putting it in the banks. It is increasing purchasing power and likewise expanding the credit facilities of the banks."

Republicans Happy Over Bay State Election

IT DOESN'T take much these days to cause the Republicans to rejoice. The latest event hailed by them as a harbinger of victory next year was merely a by-election in Massachusetts to fill a vacancy in the state senate. The district normally is Republican, and this time as usual a Republican was elected. The reason for the G. O. P. shouts was found in the decreased vote polled by the Democrats, and the fact that Salem, a mill town and former Democratic stronghold, was captured by the Republicans. Democratic leaders said that the issues of the election were purely local and that the reverse at most was a rebuff for the administration of Democratic Gov. James Curley. The Republican leaders asserted that the New Deal no less than Curley was involved.

Industrial Union Bloc Loses Warm Fight

JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers, and his industrial union bloc lost a hot battle when the American Federation of Labor, in convention in Atlantic City, voted to continue the policy adopted last year in San Francisco. This policy was to organize workers in mass production industries, such as automobile and steel, along industrial lines with due protection of the rights of craft unions. William Green was re-elected president of the federation and next year's convention was awarded to Tampa, Fla. Proposals for the formation of a national Labor party were defeated.

Sibert, Panama Canal Builder, Is Dead

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM L. SIBERT, one of the three men who really built the Panama canal, and last surviving member of the canal commission, died at the age of seventy-five at his country home near Bowling Green, Ky. He was buried in Arlington National cemetery with full military honors. General Sibert's career as engineer and soldier was distinguished. He was made brigadier general by special act of congress for his services in connection with the building of the Panama canal. During the World war he commanded the First division of the A. E. F.

College Girl's Education Much More Costly Than That of Boy

It costs considerably more to send a girl to college than a boy. The biggest item of difference is the cost of their clothing. The largest item in the average male student's budget is meals, with clothing second, while clothing outlay tops the coed's budget with meals secondary. The coed spends almost twice as much for clothing as does the average male student. Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the modern coed smokes only a fraction as much as the average male student, and spends little more per month on barber and beauty shop combined than he spends in the barber shop. These are some of the facts revealed in a study of university students' actual living expenditures, conducted by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis.

Detailed records of their expenditures were kept by 362 students at the University of Minnesota, in uniform account books. The students were well distributed in different departments of study and were about evenly divided between those affiliated with fraternities or sororities, and those not so affiliated. Aside from tuition, the average male student spent \$59.75 per month in the 1934-35 school year, and the average woman student spent \$77.97 per month, the company's report shows. Men students from out-of-town spent \$21.87 per month for meals, \$12.29 per month for clothes, and \$9.89 per month for room rent. Out-of-town women students spent almost as much for meals as the men—\$19.78 monthly—and considerably more than the men for room rent—\$12.56 monthly. The average clothing expenditure for all women students participating in the budget record was \$22.50 per month, or almost double the expenditures of the men students for raiment.

Surprising repression of personal vanity was exhibited in the women's expenditures of only 76 cents per month more than men students for the item of barber and beauty shops; the women's records show \$1.51 per month expended, while the men averaged 75 cents per month. Against \$1.58 spent per month for tobacco and cigarettes by each man

student, the coed averaged only 35 cents per month for smoking.

An out-of-town student's expenses run about \$35 more a month than those of the fortunate one who can live at home, the records show. Exclusive of fees, out-of-town students' average expenditures were \$81.16 per month, while those living at home only had to pay out an average of \$44.55 a month attending school.

Expenditures of the fraternity men were double those of non-fraternity men, according to the expense records, the Greek-letter men spending an average of \$96.90 per month as against \$47.21 per month expended by those not affiliated. There was a somewhat narrower margin between the expenditures of sorority and non-sorority women, the records showing \$96.54 and \$65.88 per month, respectively.

Fraternity men spent an average of \$13.70 per month for amusements as against an average of \$6.16 per month for the same item expended by men outside the letter organizations. Fraternity and club dues of the men students were only \$10.96 per month as against \$16.82 per month expended by sorority girls.

The men students taking part in the inquiry averaged 38 per cent self-supporting. Fraternity men on the average earned 28 per cent of all their expenses; nonaffiliated men contributed an average of 41 per cent of their expenses. The average for women was 15 per cent self-supporting; 11 per cent for sorority members and 18 per cent for nonaffiliated girls.

POWER, OFFICE, NOT WEALTH, THE GOAL IN RUSSIA

The ambition which under a different system might find expression in acquiring a personal fortune can find an outlet in the Soviet Union only through advancement in the service of the omnipotent state.

Instead of the stimulus to accumulate private wealth, the Soviet system offers to men who rise high in the hierarchy of political and industrial administrators the equally strong incentive of power, accompanied by a standard of living which, though modest by comparison with what a rich man of luxurious tastes can enjoy in western Europe and America, is still far above the bleak Soviet average.

To a foreigner who is accustomed to think of the Soviet ruble as worth about 2 cents a Soviet high official or "captain of industry" receives a moderate salary which may seem ridiculously small, but his position is something like that of an army officer in many other countries.

The salary is, indeed, small, but the perquisites of office provide numerous compensations. An important post in the Soviet Union carries with it a comfortable apartment, the use of a motor car, the right to eat in a good restaurant at a nominal charge, admission to the best homes and sanatoria, a private car for travel on the railroads and other advantages.

These things are valuable in Russia just because there is such a general shortage of what would be regarded elsewhere as normal food, housing and transportation accommodations.—W. H. Chamberlin in Current History.

Scientists Say Gulf Stream Warms Europe, and Not U. S.

One by one our cherished delusions fall. It has long been taught that the Gulf Stream governs the climate of the southern and eastern parts of the United States, but scientists dispute this—rather warmly. They say it is not the thing which makes the Gulf and South Atlantic states warm, but that it is the cause of the comparative mildness of the climate of northern Europe.

The Gulf Stream is a fascinating subject. It was probably discovered by Ponce de Leon. Its first practical delineation came through that most versatile of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, and was later defined in concise and understandable scientific terms by Capt. Matthew F. Maury, the great "oceanographer." It was his theory of the stream as a heating apparatus which first attracted world attention. The fact is the stream is heated up in the Gulf for its long journey to the North. The Gulf partially governs the stream. Beginning down in the Antarctic region, an ocean current moves slowly up the South American coast, gathering heat as it goes. Somewhere about the northeastern part of South America another current comes in. These merge their waters in the landlocked Gulf of Mexico. This current sweeps a semi-circular way through the Gulf, runs only a few miles from Florida and Georgia coasts and heads toward the Arctic.

Scientists say the Gulf Stream really makes Norway and Sweden habitable; the climate there is not nearly so severe as that of Alaska, about the same distance from the North pole. The British Isles are said to gain greatly by the heat of the stream; it accounts for the fairly warm and moist climate. The stream is finally lost somewhere in the Arctic seas. This stream, some 6,000 miles long, has considerable velocity and irresistible force. It affects navigation. In the early days of the American colonies the British seamen were bothered by it and lost many days against the Yankee skippers. The reason was the Yankees knew the stream and utilized it or refused to fight it, and the English skippers blundered into its power.

It is estimated the Gulf Stream, at its greatest depth and force when it reaches the open Atlantic, discharges water at the rate of 100,000,000 gallons per hour, or 1,000 times more than the Mississippi river. It seems to be practically unvarying through the centuries.—Tulsa Daily World.

Leap Frog Golf

As Oscar Leath of Reidsville, N. C., struck his golf ball, there was a loud grunt. He'd never heard a ball protest against being hit. He watched it sail 100 yards. Then he saw another object fall. He investigated and found a bullfrog. His club had lifted both ball and frog into the air.

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed. How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs is one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminators, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxins.

Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the system. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds. Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

Gathers No Moss
Nothing goes so fast as when it is going downward.

Defined
A sinecure is an office of profit or honor without duties attached.

If you feel tired, run-down, nervous and out of sorts —there is usually a definite reason for this

New lot's reason sensibly. Don't try to get well in a day... this is asking too much of Nature. Remember, she has certain natural processes that just cannot be hurried. But there is a certain scientific way you can assist by starting those digestive juices in the stomach to flowing more freely and at the same time supply a balanced mineral deficiency the body needs. Therefore, if you are pale, tired and run-down... a frequent sign that your blood-cells are weak—then do try in the simple, easy way so many millions approve—by starting a course of S.S.S. Blood Tonic. Much more could be said—a trial will thoroughly convince you that this way, in the absence of any organic trouble, will start you on the road of feeling like yourself again. S.S.S. Co.

You are invited to listen in every Friday night in a program of old-fashioned music. S.S.S. Music Box Hour—over Mutual Broadcasting Network, 9:30 P. M., E.S.T.

Housewife's Idea Box



Mid-afternoon Bite

When the kiddies come home from school in the afternoon they may feel somewhat hungry. It is better to give them an apple or a piece of some other kind of fruit than to let them have candy, cookies or cake. The fruit will not interfere with the appetite, but will have a beneficial effect.

Fretty Brave

Sol. J. Lupoff, a passenger on the liner Dixie, which stranded on a reef off the coast of Florida, went back to New York with mingled feelings about women. What puzzled Lupoff was that the women were scared as they wore awkward life belts and raced themselves against slipping furniture, but they continued to dab their noses with powder and apply lipstick.

THE DOCTORS ARE RIGHT

Women should take only liquid laxatives

Many believe any laxative they might take only makes constipation worse. And that isn't true. Do what doctors do to relieve his condition. They use a liquid



A cleansing dose today; a smaller quantity tomorrow; less each time, until bowels need no help at all.

Reduced dosage is the secret of aiding Nature in restoring regularity. You must use a little less laxative each time, and that's why your laxative should be in liquid form. A liquid dose can be regulated to the drop.

The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara—both natural laxatives that form no habit even with children. Syrup Pepsin is the nicest tasting, nicest acting laxative you ever tried.

And Wait

A woman's promise to be on time carries a lot of wait.

Still Coughing?

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

Quick, Complete Pleasant ELIMINATION

We're frank. There's only one way for our body to rid itself of the waste matter that cause acidity, gas, headaches, coated feelings and a dozen other discomforts—your intestines must function. To make them move quickly, pleasantly, completely, without griping, thousands of physicians recommend Laxa-Waters. (Dentists recommend Laxa-Waters as an efficient remedy for stomach acidity.) These mint flavored, candy-like waters are pure milk of magnesia. Each water is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed roughly in accordance with the directions on the bottle or tin, then swallowed, by correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source and at the same time enable quick, complete, pleasant elimination.

Laxa-Waters come in bottles of 20, 4, 48 waters, at 35c and 60c respectively, or in convenient tins containing at 20c. Each water is approximately adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores carry them. Start using these delicious, effective waters today. Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request made on professional letter head.

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